SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
CLASS: X (2026-2027)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions:

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has the following four Sections and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
   - Section A-History-20 Marks
   - Section B-Geography-20 Marks
   - Section C- Political Science-20 Marks
   - Section D- Economics-20 Marks
3. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. The map-based questions carry 5 marks with two parts- Q9. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B -Geography (3 marks)
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.
9. **NOTE** that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

Q No.	SECTION A HISTORY (20 marks)	Marks
1	Most conservative regimes set up in 1815 introduced strict censorship laws. What was the primary purpose of these laws? a. To regulate information written about the rulers and their policies. b. To control the growing demand for modernising the army. c. To restrict the spread of ideas of liberty and freedom expressed through newspapers and other publications. d. To prevent the circulation of views suggesting that modernisation could strengthen traditional institutions. **Options:** A. Only a and b B. Only a and c C. Only b and d D. Only c and d	**1**

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

2 The Picture shows a procession from which of the following movements? Choose the correct option: **1**



(Source: India and Contemporary World-II)

A. Non-Cooperation Movement
B. Civil Disobedience Movement
C. Khilafat Movement
D. Quit India Movement

Note: The following question is for students with Visual Impairment In lieu of QNo.2

Who among the following people established the 'Swaraj Party'?

A. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Bipin Chandra Pal
B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai
C. Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose
D. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru

3 Read the statements given below and choose the correct answer: **1**

Statement I: A good example of thriving pre- modern commercial and cultural ties connecting far flung regions of the world are silk routes.

Statement II: The significance of Chinese silk cargoes traveling the silk route to the west is indicated by the term "silk routes".

A. Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect
B. Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct
C. Both (I) and (II) are correct
D. Both (I) and (II) are incorrect

4 Arrange the following events in chronological order, from the earliest to the latest. **1**

I. Print culture created the conditions for the French Revolution.
II. Martin Luther's writings led to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.
III. Menocchio reinterpreted the message of the Bible.
IV. Johann Gutenberg invented the Printing press.

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

Choose the correct option-

A. III II I IV
B. I II III IV
C. IV III II I
D. IV II III I

5 ‘Most powerful weapon of the Spanish conqueror was not a conventional military weapon at all.’ Justify the statement by giving two reasons. **2**

6A ‘The female figures become an allegory of the nation during the 19th century in Europe.’ Elaborate on the statement with examples. **3**

OR

6B Assess the role of the Greek War of Independence in shaping nationalist consciousness among educated Europeans in the nineteenth century. **3**

7A Evaluate the economic consequences of the Non-Cooperation Movement for colonial rule in India. **5**

OR

7B Analyse how Indian merchants and industrialists associated themselves with the Civil Disobedience Movement, highlighting the forms of support they extended and the reasons for their participation. **5**

8 Read the following text and answer the questions that follow: **4**

Print comes to India

The printing press first came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries in the mid-sixteenth century. Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed several tracts. By 1674, about 50 books had been printed in the Konkani and Kanara languages. Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book in 1579 at Cochin, and in 1713 the first Malayalam book was printed by them. By 1710, Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts, many of them translations of older works.

The English language press did not grow in India till quite late. From 1780, James Augustus Hickey edited the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine that claimed to be independent of colonial influence. This marked the beginning of English newspaper printing in India.

Source-India and the Contemporary World – II, NCERT. Class 10,Chapter 5

8.1. Identify the newspaper that marked the beginning of English newspaper printing in India. 1

8.2 Explain how James Augustus Hickey demonstrated independence through his newspaper. 1

8.3. Evaluate how the early printing activities contributed to the spread of knowledge in India before English newspapers became popular. 2

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

9 **MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (Map is given at page no 12)** **2**

Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

A) The place where a violent massacre took place on 13th April, 1919.
B) The place where Gandhi ji led indigo peasants against the oppressive plantation system

Note: The following question is for Candidates with Visual Impairment only in lieu of Q. No. 9

A) The place where the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched.
B) The place where Gandhiji organised 'Satyagraha' in favour of cotton mill workers

SECTION B
GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10 A mineral deposit, that is known but cannot be used currently due to lack of technology, fits into which category of resources? **1**

A. Renewable resource
B. Developed resource
C. Potential resource
D. Reserve

11 Which of the following options is the correct match? **1**

Column I	Column II
1. Equitable distribution of resources	X. Ensures long-term survival of all life forms
2. Sustainable existence	Y. Prevents concentration of resources in a few hands
3. Resource planning	Z. Balances current development with conservation for the future

Choose the correct option-

A. 1-Y, 2-X, 3-Z
B. 1-Z, 2-Y, 3-X
C. 1-X, 2-Z, 3-Y
D. 1-Y, 2-Z, 3-X

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

12 Which of the following statements about placer deposits are correct? **1**

(a) They are commonly found in valley floors and at the base of hills
(b) They mainly contain minerals that easily dissolve in water
(c) Gold and platinum are typical minerals found in such deposits
(d) They are formed due to deposition by running water

Choose the correct option as answer-

A. (a), (b), (d)
B. (b), (c), (d)
C. (a), (b), (c)
D. (a), (c), (d)

13 A steel company requires iron ore with the best physical properties for high-quality steel production. Which mining region would be the most suitable choice, based on the nature of iron ore found there? **1**

A. Maharashtra–Goa belt
B. Odisha–Jharkhand belt
C. Durg–Bastar–Chandrapur belt
D. Ballari–Chitradurga belt

14 Despite India's strong capacity in spinning, the weaving sector continues to produce relatively lower-quality fabric. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason? **1**

A. Overdependence on imported cotton yarn
B. Limited use of high-quality yarn due to decentralised weaving structure
C. Excessive mechanisation of weaving mills
D. Decline in traditional weaving skills

15 In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). Choose the appropriate answer from the options given below as the correct answer: **1**

Assertion (A): Bengaluru has developed as one of the leading centres of the Information Technology and electronics industry in India.
Reason (R): The city is located close to major ports, which has been the primary factor encouraging the growth of electronics and IT industries there.

A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
C. A is true, but R is false
D. A is false, but R is true

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

16 A drought-prone district wants to adopt a sustainable water conservation method using traditional knowledge. Suggest two suitable rainwater harvesting practices that could be implemented. **2**

17A A farmer plans to shift from food crops to plantation crops and is to choose between tea and coffee. Highlight the difference in the conditions associated with their growth. **5**

OR

17B Farmers in a region experiencing moderate rainfall, cool winters, and assured irrigation plan to move from mixed cropping to the cultivation of a single cereal crop. Should they opt for rice or wheat? Support your answer with appropriate reasons based on crop requirements. **5**

18 **Read the given text and answer the following questions:** **4**

Role of Communities in Forest Conservation

In many parts of India, especially in tribal and mountainous regions, local communities depend on forests for fuel, fodder, and livelihood. Over time, people realised that uncontrolled exploitation by contractors and commercial interests was destroying forests and threatening their survival. This led to community-led conservation efforts where people actively protected forests through traditional practices and movements. One such movement began in the Himalayan region, where villagers protected trees by hugging them, highlighting the importance of people's participation in conservation.

Source- Contemporary India – II,NCERT, Chapter 2

18.1 State any one objective of community-based forest conservation. 1

18.2 How does people's participation lead to more effective forest resource management? Elaborate with the help of two examples. 2

18.3 Name the forest conservation movement referred to in the given source. 1

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION

19 On the outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols

I (a) One of the largest water resource projects of India, built over the Narmada River in Gujarat. **1**

OR

(b) The dam in the Sutluj-Beas river basin being used both for hydel power production and irrigation.

II Any two of the following: **1X2= 2**

i. An Iron and steel plant in Tamil Nadu
ii. A cotton textile industry in the capital city of Maharashtra
iii. Meenambakkam international airport

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

Note: The following question is for Candidates with Visual Impairment only in lieu of Q. No. 19. **3**

Answer any three of the following questions:

i. Name one of the largest water resource projects of India, built over the Narmada River in Gujarat.
ii. Specify the name of an Iron and Steel plant in Tamil Nadu.
iii. State the location of the cotton textile industry in the capital city of Maharashtra.
iv. Where is the Meenambakkam international airport located?

SECTION C
POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20 In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). Choose the appropriate answer from the options given below as the correct answer: **1**

Assertion (A): Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power.
Reason (R): It ensures that power does not remain in one hand.

Choose the correct option-

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
C. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
D. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

21 From a prudential viewpoint, which of the following arguments best supports the idea of power sharing? **1**

A. t is morally correct
B. It upholds democratic ideals
C. It reduces the chances of social unrest
D. It guarantees equal economic growth for all sections.

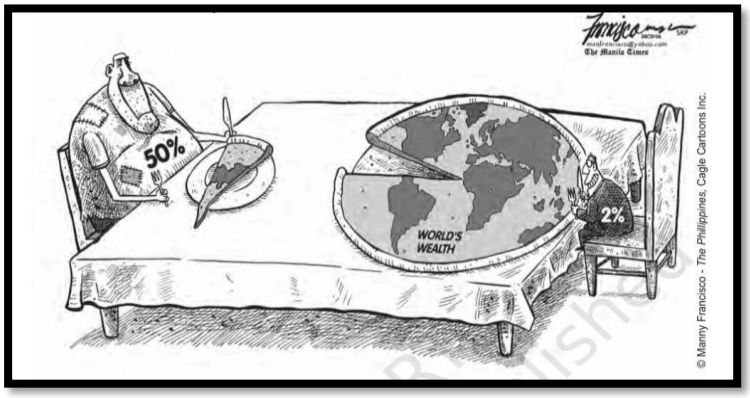
22 A political party conducts regular elections, yet the same leaders continue to hold power for decades and key decisions are made by a small group. This situation best reflects: **1**

Choose the correct option-

A. A federal party structure
B. Lack of internal democracy
C. Dynastic succession
D. Strong ideological unity

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

23 Which of the following options best signifies the cartoon given below-? **1**



(Source-NCERT-Democratic Politics II)

A. Most of the resources are utilised by the poor countries.
B. Most of the resources are utilised by the developing countries.
C. Most of the resources are utilised by the developed countries
D. Most of the resources are utilised by the land owners.

Note: The following question is for Candidates with Visual Impairment In lieu of No. 23 **1**

Which of the following has been successfully eliminated by democracies?

A. Economic inequalities among people.
B. The idea of political inequality
C. Conflicts among people.
D. Differences of opinion about how marginalised sections are to be treated.

24 How the powers were shared between the central and state government in Belgium to avoid the division of the country? Explain. **2**

25 Why is a democratic system of government regarded as the best form of governance in terms of involving the maximum number of citizens as stakeholders in political power? Explain with suitable arguments. **2**

26 The focus on caste in politics can sometimes give an impression that elections are all about caste and nothing else. However, that is far from true. Analyze this statement by giving three valid arguments. **3**

27A Explain any five provisions of the constitutional amendments of 1992 which strengthened the third tier of democracy in India? **5**

OR

27 B 'The Constitution declared India as a Union of States. Although it did not use the word federation, the Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism.' What makes India a federal country? **5**

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

28 **Read the given text and answer the following questions:** **4**

Need for political parties

Political parties are easily one of the most visible institutions in a democracy. For most ordinary citizens, democracy is equal to political parties. If you travel to remote parts of our country and speak to the less educated citizens, you could come across people who may not know anything about our Constitution or about the nature of our government. But chances are that they would know something about our political parties. At the same time, this visibility does not mean popularity. Most people tend to be very critical of political parties. They tend to blame parties for all that is wrong with our democracy and our political life. Parties have become identified with social and political divisions. Therefore, it is natural to ask if we need political parties at all? About a hundred years ago, there were few countries in the world that had any political party. Now there are few that do not have parties.
Source- NCERT. Democratic Politics–II. *Class X*

28.1 Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties. Analyse the given statement by giving one reason to support your answer. 1

28.2 Highlight any two functions of a political party. 2

28.3 Why has India opted for a Multi-Party System? Give any one reason to support your answer. 1

SECTION D
ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29 Why do citizens of a country often hold different opinions about the goals of national development? **1**

A. People living in different conditions may prioritise different needs and goals.
B. Many citizens fail to understand how development plans are made.
C. National development follows only one universally accepted definition.
D. Everyone is expected to agree with a single idea of development.

30 Recognise and choose the correct entries to fill in the blanks in the table that show economic activities, examples, and interdependence. **1**

Column A (Economic Activity)	**Column B** (Example)	**Column C** (Inter -dependence on Other Economic Activities)
Primary	1 _____	Provides inputs for secondary activities
Secondary	Manufacturing of garments	2 _____
Tertiary	Banking, transport, communication	Supports both primary and secondary sectors

Choose the correct option-

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

A. 1: Manufacturing of furniture, 2: Supports tertiary sector
B. 1: IT services, 2: Provides raw materials to secondary sector
C. 1: Farming/mining, 2: Relies on raw materials from primary sector
D. 1: Banking/transport, 2: Relies on outputs from tertiary sector

31 A country's GDP is ₹900 crores. The primary sector contributes ₹300 crores, and the tertiary sector contributes ₹400 crores. What is the contribution of the secondary sector, and which sector contributes the most to GDP? **1**

Choose the correct option-

A. ₹200 crore, tertiary sector
B. ₹200 crore, primary sector
C. ₹300 crore, tertiary sector
D. ₹200 crore, secondary sector

32 Why is *money* described as a medium of exchange? **1**

A. It is used to compare the value of different goods.
B. People accept it in return for goods and services, making trade easier.
C. Money helps individuals save their wealth safely for the future.
D. It enables record-keeping of every transaction made in the economy.

33 Which of the following factors is NOT included in the *terms of credit*? **1**

A. Interest rate
B. Mode of repayment
C. Collateral
D. Inflation rate

34 In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). Choose the appropriate answer from the options given below as the correct answer: **1**

Assertion (A): Multi-National Companies help in integrating production and markets across countries.

Reason (R): They set up production units in one country and export goods and components to other countries.

Choose the correct option-

A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
C. A is true, but R is false
D. A is false, but R is true

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

35 Ravi noticed that in many villages of India, more people are working on farms than actually needed, and yet many of them do not get proper wages or regular work. What could be the reason behind such a situation? Suggest any two ways to tackle this problem effectively. **(1+2=3)**

36 Explain how Self-Help Groups (SHGs) help banks to minimize risk when providing loans to poor women, who do not have any collateral. **3**

37 Improvements in technology and liberalization together have accelerated globalization. Evaluate. **3**

38A While studying the table given below for their Social Science project, two classmates A and B, notice significant differences in the Literacy Rate and Infant Mortality Rate while comparing the development indicators of three states. Analyse how the development levels of these states differ and suggest the inferences A and B can draw. What areas should each state focus on to improve their overall development? **(1+2+2=5)**

Table: Comparison of Development Indicators

State	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) (2020)	Literacy Rate (%) (2017–18)	Net Attendance Ratio (Secondary Stage) (%) 2017–18
H	28	82	73
K	6	94	94
B	27	62	69

Adapted from-Sources: Economic Survey 2023–24, National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 585), National Statistical Office, Government of India; National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) 2019-21 IIPS, Mumbai.

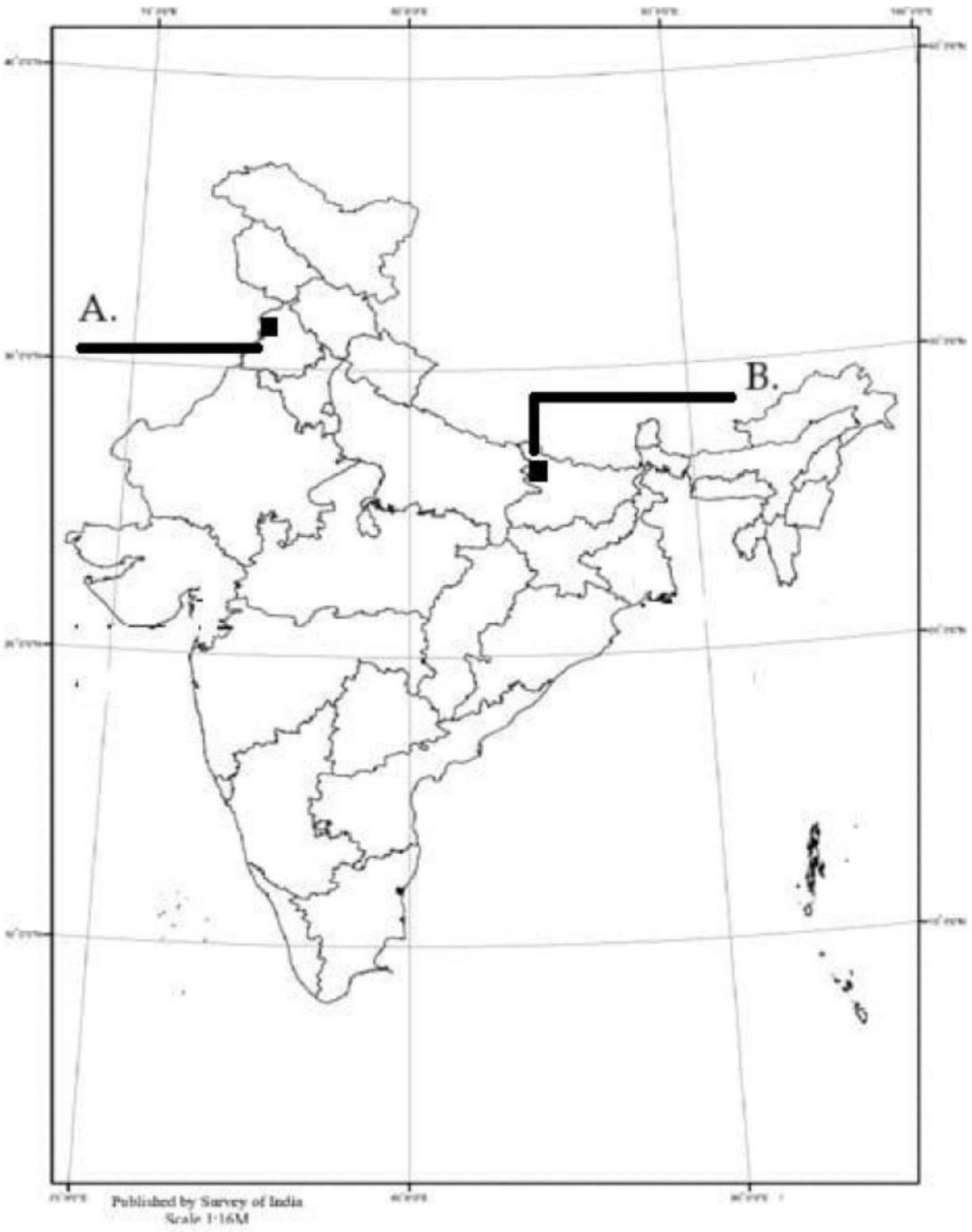
OR

38B Study the table given above and answer: **(1+2+2=5)**

Which of the three states is likely to have a better human development standard than the others? Justify explaining any two reasons for your answer. Why is it important to pay attention to indicators like Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Literacy Rate, and Net Attendance Ratio to bring about an overall development of any state.

There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

Map for Q. no. 9 (Section A) & Q. no. 19 (Section B)



There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
MARKING SCHEME
CLASS-X (2026-27)

Time Allowed: 3hrs **Max. Marks:80**

Q No.	SECTION A HISTORY (20 marks)	MM
1	B- Only a and c	**1**
2	D.Quit India Movement D. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru (FOR VISUALLY IMPARED)	**1**
3	C. Both (I) and (II) are correct	**1**
4	D-IV II III I	**1**
5	The Spanish conqueror's most powerful weapon was not a conventional military weapon because: - 1. They used germs like smallpox which spread deep into the continent before any European could reach there. 2. America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. This disease erased the whole community, leading to conquest. This biological warfare in the mid sixteenth century made it easy for the Spanish to overpower the Americans.	**2**
6A	In the 19th century in Europe, the female figures became an allegory of the nation in the following ways. • 1. Artists wanted to personify the nation. Nations were represented as female figures. The female form did not belong to any particular woman in real life. It was an abstract idea, which gave the nation a concrete form. 2. The female figure became an allegory of France. The female form was given the name of Marianne, which represented the nation. Her characteristics were red cap, the tricolour and the cockade, drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic. • 3. Similarly, Germania became the allegory of the German nation. Germania wears a crown of oak leaves because oak stands for heroism.	**3**
	OR	
6B	1. Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century. The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in 1821. 2. Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture. Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire. 3. The English poet Lord Byron organised funds and later went to fight in the war, where he died of fever in 1824. Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.	**3**
7A	1.The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.	**5**

	2. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore. 3. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. 4. As the boycott movement spread, people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones 5. Production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up and making and wearing of Khadi became very popular	
	OR	
7B	1.During the First World War, Indian merchants and industrialists had made huge profits and become powerful.Keen on expanding their business, they now reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities. 2.They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods, and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports. 3.To organise business interests, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927. Led by prominent industrialists like Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G. D. Birla, the industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy, and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched. 4.They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods. Most businessmen came to see swaraj as a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints. 5. But after the failure of the Round Table Conference, business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic. They were apprehensive of the spread of militant activities, and worried about prolonged disruption of business, as well as of the growing influence of socialism amongst the younger members of the Congress.	**5**
8	8.1. The Bengal Gazette was the first newspaper that marked the beginning of English newspaper printing in India. 8.2. James Augustus Hickey demonstrated independence by publishing a private weekly newspaper that claimed to be open to all and not influenced by colonial authorities. 8.3. Early printing activities helped spread knowledge by printing books and religious texts in regional languages such as Konkani, Tamil, and Malayalam. This made written material accessible to local people and encouraged the circulation of ideas much before the rise of English newspapers.	**1+1+2 =4**
9	A- Amritsar B- Champaran **For Candidates with Visual Impairment** A-Dandi B-Ahmedabad	**1+1=2**
	SECTION B **GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)**	
10	C. Potential resource	**1**
11	A. 1-Y, 2-X, 3-Z	**1**

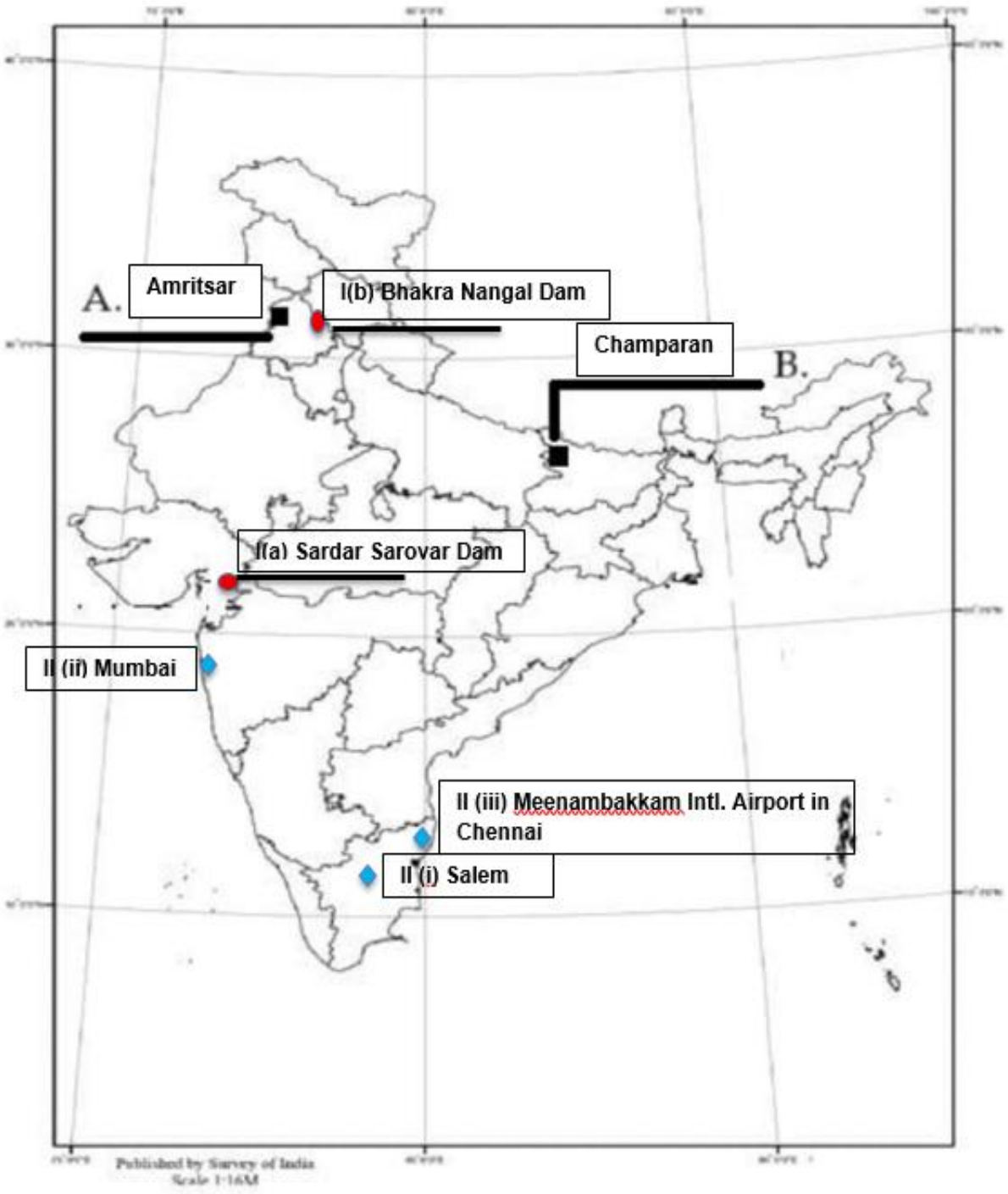
12	D. (a), (c), (d)	**1**
13	C. Durg–Bastar–Chandrapur belt	**1**
14	B. Limited use of high-quality yarn due to decentralised weaving structure	**1**
15	C. A is true, but R is false	**1**
16	1. Rooftop rainwater harvesting: Rainwater collected from rooftops is stored in tanks for domestic use, helping reduce dependence on surface and groundwater sources during dry periods. 2. Johads or khadins: These structures store rainwater and allow it to seep into the ground, which helps recharge groundwater and supports irrigation in water-scarce areas.	**2**
17A	• Tea is more suitable in areas with high rainfall distributed throughout the year, unlike coffee which prefers seasonal rainfall. • Tea requires a frost-free climate, making it ideal for tropical and sub-tropical regions. • Coffee (Arabica) is suitable for regions with moderate temperatures and well-drained slopes, such as the Western Ghats. • Tea plantations demand large-scale labour availability, while coffee requires comparatively less labour. • Coffee cultivation is geographically more restricted, whereas tea can be grown in several regions of India.	**5**
	OR	
17B	• Wheat is more suitable as it grows well in cool temperatures during the growing season. • The region's moderate rainfall matches wheat's requirement of 50–75 cm. • Wheat requires bright sunshine at the time of ripening, which is common in winter months. • Availability of irrigation supports wheat cultivation in areas with limited rainfall. • Wheat is traditionally grown in north and north-western regions, matching the given conditions.	**5**
18	18.1 To ensure the protection and sustainable use of forest resources by involving local communities. 1 18.2 2 • Local communities possess traditional knowledge of forests, which helps in their sustainable management. • People develop a sense of responsibility and ownership, preventing over-exploitation of resources. Examples: • Farmers and citizen's groups like the Beej Bachao Andolan in Tehri and Navdanya have shown that adequate levels of diversified crop production without the use of synthetic chemicals are possible and economically viable. • Joint Forest Management (JFM), where local communities and the government jointly manage forest resources. (Or any other relevant example(s)) – (any 2)	**4**

	18.3 Chipko Movement 1	
19	Marked on the map. (Answers to the questions for the V.I candidates are also the same- though only naming of the locations is required.)	**(1+2= 3)**
	SECTION C **POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)**	
20	A	**1**
21	C	**1**
22	B	**1**
23	C/B (Visually impaired)	**1**
24	1. Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. 2. Many powers of the Central have been given to the State of the two regions of the country. The State Governments are not subordinate to the Central Government. 3. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. (Any 2 points)Or (Any other relevant point)	**2**
25.	1. People as the Source of Political Power- In a democracy, the people are the ultimate source of all political power. They have the right and opportunity to participate in governing themselves through various institutions of self-government. 2. Active Participation and Representation -: Democracy ensures that citizens actively participate in political processes, have representation in government, and get opportunities to take part in decision-making. 3. Accountability and Stability- Democracy encourages public debates and expression of opinions, which influence policy making. It allows people to hold the government accountable, ensures transparency, reduces conflicts between social groups, and provides legitimacy to the elected government, thus contributing to political stability. Any 2 points (Any other relevant answer)	**2**
26	1. No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste. So, every candidate and party needs to win the confidence of more than one caste and community to win elections. 2. No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community. When people say that a caste is a 'vote bank' of one party, it usually means that a large proportion of the voters from that caste vote for that party. 3. Many political parties may put up candidates from the same caste (if that caste is believed to dominate the electorate in a particular constituency). Some voters have more than one candidate from their caste while many voters have no candidate from their caste. 4. The ruling party and the sitting MP or MLA frequently lose elections in our country. That could not have happened if all castes and communities were frozen in their political preferences. (Any 3 points)	**3**
27A	1. Now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government	**5**

	bodies. 2. Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. 3. At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women. 4. An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections. 5. The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from State to State.	
	OR	
27B	1. Division of Powers -The Constitution divides powers between the Union Government and State Governments through three lists: a.Union List b.State List c.Concurrent List This ensures each level works independently within its jurisdiction. 2. Written and Supreme Constitution -India has a written Constitution, and all governments must function within its limits.The Constitution is the supreme authority, not the Parliament. 3. Rigidity of the Constitution -The division of powers cannot be changed easily.Any amendment affecting federal structure requires approval of both Parliament and State Legislatures. 4. Independent Judiciary-The Supreme Court acts as an impartial authority.It settles disputes between the Centre and States and protects the Constitution. 5. Dual Government System- There are two levels of government: Central Government for the whole country and State Governments for their respective states 6. Financial Autonomy-States have their own sources of revenue, though some taxes are shared with the Centre. (Any 5 points)	**5**
28	**28.1.** 1. Every candidate in the elections will be independent. So no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes 2. The government may be formed but: it's utility will remain uncertain. Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in their locality. (Any one Point) **28.2** 1. Contesting Elections: Parties select candidates and compete in elections, presenting different choices to voters. 2. Formulating Policies & Programmes:They put forward their ideologies as policies and programs for people to support. 3. Making Laws: Parties play a decisive role in debating and passing laws in the legislature. 4. Forming & Running Governments: The majority party forms the government and runs it, implementing its agenda. 5. Playing the Role of Opposition: Defeated parties act as opposition, criticizing government failures and holding it accountable. 6. Shaping Public Opinion: Parties highlight issues, raise public awareness, and influence how people think. 7. Providing Access to Government: They act as a link, helping citizens access government machinery and welfare schemes.	**1+2+1 =4**

	(Any 2 point) **28.3** -India adopted a multi-party system primarily due to its vast social and geographical diversity, including different religions, cultures, languages, and regions, which couldn't be adequately represented by just one or two parties, ensuring broader voice, interests, and preventing power concentration in a single group, strengthening democracy.	
	SECTION D **ECONOMICS (20 marks)**	
29	A. People living in different conditions may prioritise different needs and goals	**1**
30	C. 1: Farming/mining, 2: Relies on raw materials from primary sector	**1**
31	A. ₹200 crore, tertiary sector	**1**
32	B. People accept it in return for goods and services, making trade easier.	**1**
33	D. Inflation rate	**1**
34	A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A	**1**
35	This is called disguised unemployment. Causes of Disguised Unemployment in India 1. Excess labour in agriculture 2. Lack of alternative employment opportunities 3. Poverty and population pressure 4. Lack of skills and training required for other kinds of work Or any other relevant point (any 1) Solutions - ● Diversification of activities: Introduce other rural jobs like small-scale industries, dairy, and poultry farming. ● Land reforms and consolidation: Combine small plots to make farming more efficient, so fewer workers are underemployed. ● Skill development and education: Train people for non-agricultural jobs in towns or industries to reduce surplus labour in farms. ● Or any other relevant point (any 2)	**(1+2=3)**
36	• SHG members are responsible collectively for repayment, so banks have assurance of repayment. • The group monitors individual members and follows up on non-repayment cases. • Regular savings and organized meetings show discipline and reliability, making banks confident to lend. (Or any other relevant point) – (any 3)	**3**
37	1. Technology (transport, telecom, Internet) allows fast movement of goods, services, and information across countries. 2. Liberalisation reduces trade barriers and allows foreign investments, making it easier for businesses to operate globally. 3. Together, they increase interconnection between countries, integrate markets, and expand opportunities for trade and investment.	**3**

	(Or any other relevant point) – (any 3)	
38A	1. Kerala clearly performs the best on both indicators (highest literacy and lowest infant mortality), whereas Bihar performs the weakest, and Haryana lies in between with moderate literacy but a high infant mortality rate. <u>Inferences that may be drawn:</u> 1. Higher literacy seems linked with better health outcomes, since Kerala's high literacy (94%) coincides with a very low infant mortality rate (6). States with lower literacy levels tend to face weaker health results, shown by Bihar's low literacy (62%) and high infant mortality rate (27), indicating limited access to quality education and healthcare. 2. Kerala's performance suggests long-term social investment pays off, as consistent focus on education and public health has resulted in both high literacy and very low infant mortality. 3. The wide gaps among the three states show that development in India is uneven, meaning different states progress at different speeds depending on their policies, governance quality, and resource allocation. – (or any other relevant point) (any 2) <u>Suggestions:</u> 1. Haryana should improve maternal and child healthcare services to reduce its high infant mortality rate while continuing to strengthen education quality. 2. Bihar needs to prioritise both expanding literacy and improving basic health facilities, whereas Kerala should aim to maintain and further strengthen its existing education and healthcare systems. (Or any other relevant point) – (any 2)	**(1+2+ 2=5)**
	OR	
38B	Kerala is likely to have a better human development standard than Haryana and Bihar. <u>Justification – Two Reasons:</u> 1. Low Infant Mortality Rate (IMR 6): Kerala has the lowest number of children dying before age one, showing strong healthcare and better life expectancy. 2. High Literacy Rate (94%) and Net Attendance Ratio (94%): A high percentage of people can read and write, and most children attend secondary school, reflecting good education and social development. (Or any other relevant point) – (any 2) <u>Importance of Paying Attention to These Indicators:</u> 1. IMR: Reducing infant deaths ensures healthier children and contributes to a stronger, more productive population. 2. Literacy Rate & Net Attendance Ratio: Education empowers people, improves awareness of health, employment, and civic responsibilities, leading to overall development of the state. (Or any other relevant point) – (any 2)	**(1+2+ 2=5)**
	<u>Map for Q. no. 9 (Section A) & Q. no. 19 (Section B)</u>	


A.
Amritsar
I(b) Bhakra Nangal Dam
Champaran
B.
I(a) Sardar Sarovar Dam
II (ii) Mumbai
II (iii) Meenambakkam Intl. Airport in Chennai
II (i) Salem
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